

LETTERS SHOW BEET SUGAR MEN'S ACTIVITY

Investigators Get Hold of Mass of Correspondence of Chiefs of the Lobby.

SOUGHT TO BUY NEWSPAPER

Interviews Sent Broadcast, Railroads Asked to Help and Every Effort Made to Influence the Public.

Washington, June 17.—The extensive campaign carried on by the beet sugar manufacturers through the medium of the United States Beet Sugar Industry Association in opposition to the reduction of the tariff on sugar is reflected in the extensive correspondence of Clarence C. Hamlin, chairman of the executive board, which was submitted to the Senate lobby investigating committee today.

Some of the methods proposed included the purchase of \$200,000 of bonds of "The Chicago Inter Ocean," with the understanding that it would become an instrument in the beet sugar propaganda. The suggestion that ex-Senator Flint or ex-Senator Teller be employed to take charge of the Washington end of the work was made, but not adopted. Members of the association also sought to have themselves interviewed by the newspapers and to have the dangers of free sugar brought to the attention of the public through press association reports. Appeals were made to prominent railroad officials to aid in the campaign. The correspondence indicated that the beet sugar manufacturers were alarmed as far back as 1911. When the free sugar bill was reported to the House during the last Congress they began their activities, and the warning was issued that disaster might follow "if there were a change in the White House" as the result of the elections.

The name of President Wilson was again brought into the investigation today by Senator Smith, of Michigan, who made the assertion that a labor lobby had been actively urging the adoption of the provision in the sundry civil bill exempting labor organizations from prosecution under the fund provided for prosecution of violators of the anti-trust law. President Gompers, Senator Smith said, had gone to the White House to urge the President to approve the bill, although he admitted that it was class legislation.

Hurried into the Record.

By subpoena duces tecum the committee got possession of the Hamlin letters and telegrams. Mr. Hamlin is from Colorado Springs and is a newspaper owner and beet sugar man. He was in charge of the Washington offices of the American Beet Sugar Association two years ago. The papers included what purported to be carbon copies of letters, unsigned, but furnished as genuine by Harry A. Austin, a clerk in the office of Truman G. Palmer, representative of the United States Beet Sugar Industry. The "industry" succeeded the "association" about two years ago, and Palmer succeeded Hamlin in charge.

While the committee was after the private papers Palmer, after a conference with Senator Clark, of Wyoming, Hamlin's uncle, was telegraphing Hamlin urging him to get a lawyer to represent his interests. The committee knew this, and hurried the letters into the record without regard to sequence. More than seventy had been read when adjournment was taken to-night.

None of the letters disclosed that the railroads had been interested, that the great news agencies had been extensively used or that "The Inter-Ocean" bonds had been bought.

The value of publicity was emphasized in a letter written at Fargo, N. D., by Aaron Gove to Hamlin in Washington. It referred to an interview that had gone out, which was designated as the "Arbuckle interview," and Gove urged the use of "patent insiders" to reach country readers.

"Many farmers read those 'patent insiders,'" he wrote. "When I looked it up I found that a 'stick of stuff every week' was not exorbitant in price, and it sure enough does get before the voters little by little and eats in."

Tried to Use Associated Press.

The efforts of Hamlin to get publicity through The Associated Press and leading newspapers were touched on in several letters. In what appeared to be a copy of a Hamlin letter to Gove at Fargo, on November 9, 1911, the writer declared that the so-called "Arbuckle interview" had "gone into practically every paper in the United States."

"After taking up the matter with Mr. Morey," the letter added, "and after securing an agreement with The Associated Press to handle 600 words, I gave out the enclosed, and while it was well handled locally, the Eastern papers took up but a dozen lines. As a matter of fact I would have preferred that they had ignored it entirely. I have taken the matter up with Melville Stone, of The Associated Press, demanding that in the future the beet sugar industry receive at least the same treatment as the Eastern refiners."

Mr. Morey, referred to, is president of the Great Western Sugar Company. In another letter to Warren, at Detroit, with the initials "C. H. H." as a dictation mark, the writer said he had taken up the matter of the failure to get publicity through The Associated Press with Mr. Stone, and added:

"If this matter is followed up we will be able to get our stuff handled by The Associated Press in a satisfactory manner. I will be in New York some time next week and will take it up in person."

Warren wrote to Hamlin, November 18, 1911:

"I do not think well of your idea of writing all the papers that did not carry your Associated Press story. We have found that whenever a paper that is unfriendly to the tariff generally, or to the sugar tariff is approached, the result is an unfriendly article. You will probably have to rely upon getting out what you can, and not find fault when everybody does not carry an interview."

TARIFF BILL IN CAUCUS TO-MORROW

Finance Committee will Submit It to Senate Majority Then, Whether Ready or Not.

Washington, June 17.—The caucus of Democratic Senators on the tariff bill will be called for Thursday. This announcement was made this evening, when the

BRAZILIAN MINISTER VISITS THE CITY HALL. In the front row are Captain da Fonseca, son of the President of Brazil; Lauro Müller, Mayor Gaynor and Dudley Field Malone, Third Assistant Secretary of State.



LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO DR. MULLER.

DR. MULLER HAILED AS BRAZIL'S NEXT PRESIDENT

Special Ambassador, at Dinner in His Honor, Hears Speaker Tell of Prospect.

GUEST OF MANUFACTURERS

Gold Loving Cup Given as Token of Closer Bonds of Friendship and Commerce Between Nations.

Dr. Lauro Severiano Müller, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Brazil and special ambassador to the United States, finished a day of festivities in New York last night by attending a performance at Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

He and his party went to the theatre directly from a dinner given in his honor at the Knickerbocker Hotel.

At this dinner, Lloyd C. Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy, presided, sitting between Dr. Müller at his right and Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, at his left. Directly across the hollow square made by the tables sat Domício da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States; Dudley Field Malone, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union.

Some other guests present were R. Regis de Oliveira, Brazilian Minister to Cuba; Lauro Müller, Jr., Guglielmo Marconi, Dr. Jose C. Rodriguez, proprietor of the "Journal do Comercio," of Rio de Janeiro; James Speyer and Cabot Ward.

Speechmaking informal. The speeches were informal and brief. Mr. Malone led off with a reference to Dr. Müller's trip earlier in the day to the top of the Woolworth Building.

"He told me," said the Third Assistant Secretary of State, "that in Brazil they had a mountain which they called the Finger of God, because it pointed straight up, and he called the Woolworth Building the Finger of God of New York."

Ambassador da Gama spoke, as did Dr. Müller, both very briefly, in appreciation of the honor which the United States was doing their country in its generous reception of the special ambassador. Mr. Griscom, in introducing Dr. Müller, said:

"He has played a great part in the affairs of his country and is destined to play an even greater part. It is no secret that he is the man most likely to be the next President of Brazil."

Only a few seats removed from the chairman at the time sat Lieutenant Euclides Hermes da Fonseca, son of the present President.

Manufacturers Present Cup. The American Manufacturers' Export Association entertained the Brazilian special ambassador at luncheon and presented a gold loving cup to him as a token of the members' esteem and an expression of their hope that the visitor's better acquaintance with things American would lead to an increased commerce between the two republics.

M. de Moraes, president of the association, presided at the luncheon, which was held at the Plaza Hotel, and James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, delivered the presentation speech. The cup was designed by Black, Starr & Frost.

Dr. Müller thanked his hosts in a speech in English. He said it was one of the greatest pleasures of his life to represent his country on this mission of international good will and to receive this gift at the hands of men representing the best element of commercial life here.

Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said there was every reason why the United States should have a very large trade with Brazil, and, thanks to his department, he could see it rapidly developing. He spoke of Brazil's great production of coffee.

"We in the United States," he said, "consume about half the world's supply of coffee. Coffee is supposed to be stimulating to the brain, and I can easily believe it is. It is quite possible that the aeroplane, the telephone, the adding machine and other inventions are a combination of Yankee ingenuity and Brazilian coffee. It is only proper that we should send these and other articles back to Brazil in return for the inspiration."

John Purroy Mitchell, the new Collector of the Port, told Dr. Müller and the manufacturers that New York had made a good beginning in the improvement of her port facilities. He predicted that in four years Brazilian traders would find the facilities here equal to those anywhere in the world.

Mayor Gaynor Calls. In the morning Mayor Gaynor journeyed up to the Hotel Knickerbocker, where Dr. Müller and his party are staying, to call upon the Brazilian minister. They found a strong bond of sympathy and appreciation in the fact that both of them were grandfathers.

Dr. Müller showed the Mayor a picture of his grandchild, and the Mayor provided Dr. Müller with a vivid description of his. Later Dr. Müller, accompanied by the members of his party, including Dudley Field Malone, paid a formal call upon the Mayor at the City Hall.

Dr. Müller's entourage includes Dr. Helio Lobo, Captain Antonio Sampaio, Lieutenant Euclides Hermes da Fonseca, son of the President of Brazil, military aid, Dr. de Aquino, Leopoldo Moreira, Alberto da Inanema Moreira, naval aid, and Captain Thier (Costa), commander of the dreadnought Minas Geraes, which conveyed the minister to these shores.

JEWELLERS BEFORE JURY

Operations of Wholesale Association Being Investigated.

It became known yesterday, through the arrival here of members of Chicago jewelry firms, that the federal grand jury is conducting a Sherman law investigation into the operations of the National Wholesale Jewellers' Association and the National Manufacturers' Association. The secret inquiry is being conducted by Oliver E. Pagan, Assistant United States Attorney General.

Several witnesses, members of the "jewelry trust," have been examined already. According to the complaint, the wholesale association has been arbitrarily fixing prices to retailers, and through alleged unlawful agreements has prevented members of the Manufacturers' Association from selling their wares direct to retailers.

Pelix H. Levy, attorney for the Jewellers' association, issued a statement last night, in which he said the purposes of the association were similar to those of any other trade association in this country, in that it sought to promote in every lawful and proper way the business interests of its members.

It was a great surprise to the association, declared Mr. Levy, to learn that the government was conducting an investigation. As soon as the association heard of it, he said, its representatives called upon the United States Attorney and told him the association was not only willing, but desirous of volunteering any and all information he might desire concerning its affairs.

TO BRING "APACHES" HERE

Detectives Start for Montreal To Get Dier Robbers.

Assistant District Attorney Frank Inness, of Richmond, and Lieutenant Detective Dietrich, of the Central Office, Manhattan, took the 7 o'clock train last night for Montreal to bring back Armond Fauchon, the alleged leader of the band charged with robbing and burning the home of Jacques Dier, one of their countrymen, in Ellingville, Staten Island, on the night of June 7.

Albert Pleuchot, alias Pechot, Louis Souzy and Grand Le Grand also were arrested in Montreal. All four are members of a gang of French criminals who made their rendezvous in "Skunk's Misery," a squalid settlement, near Ellingville.

According to the Montreal police, Fauchon and Pleuchot will not fight against being taken to New York. In case they do, District Attorney Fack, of Richmond, is confident the grand jury will indict them in time for him to get the necessary extradition papers before next week. The District Attorney last night said he would ask the grand jury to act to-morrow.

Louis Le Sauvage, who was reported among the men captured in Montreal, was said to have been seen in Staten Island yesterday.

Louis Capillon, who was arrested early last night by Lieutenant Dietrich, was brought before Magistrate Marsh, and committed to the Richmond County Jail in default of \$2,000 bail as a material witness. He was with Mr. and Mrs. Dier the night their home was robbed and set afire.

BRYAN BLOCKS WAY OF CURRENCY BILL

Secretary Objects to "Details" of Measure and Its Fate Is Again Uncertain.

MEANS TROUBLE FOR PARTY

Hasty Conference at the White House Is Followed by Admission of Fear That Agreement Is "Off."

Washington, June 17.—Bryanism injected its potent influence in the administration's currency reform programme today. There followed a long conference at the White House to-night, and the agreement on the Glass-Owen currency bill is temporarily off. There is now grave doubt that the bill will be introduced in the House on Friday, or that the President will deliver his message on that day.

At the suddenly called White House conference to-night—which followed the Secretary of State's talk with the President this afternoon—were President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, Senator Owen and Representative Glass, the latter two the chairmen of the Senate and House committees on Banking and Currency.

All parties to the conference were uncommunicative at its conclusion, not long before midnight, although their veiled admissions as to "certain changes" in the bill spelled trouble for the Democracy. Mr. Glass, who returned to his hotel in a rather excited state of mind, acknowledged that he "was afraid" the agreement of yesterday did not hold to-day. He sidestepped all questions relative to Mr. Bryan's interference.

As told exclusively in The Tribune's dispatches of Monday morning, the premier of the Wilson Cabinet is antagonistic to that "detail" of the bill providing for the creation of the federal board of control, which shall hereafter make currency issues, the commoner contending that money issuing power is solely a governmental function, and should not be delegated to a board which may fall under bank or Wall Street domination. The fact that the framers of the currency bill claim that the government will have the largest representation on the board of control has not allayed the uneasiness of Mr. Bryan.

"Spiked" by Bryan. While there is no official acknowledgment that Mr. Bryan has temporarily "spiked" the currency programme, that such is the case is indicated by the absence of any denial of statements to that effect.

The President was unable to attend the ball game this afternoon because of an "important engagement" with the Secretary of State, following the Cabinet meeting. The Wilson-Bryan conference resulted in a summons to the White House of Secretary McAdoo, Senator Owen and Representative Glass, who had agreed yesterday on a bill, which was sent to the printer and was to have been given in advance to the newspapers to-night. The printed copies will be recalled to-morrow, and Mr. Glass could furnish no assurance to-night that the measure would be introduced this week.

"I don't know when the President's message will go in," was the laconic reply of Mr. Glass when asked concerning this "detail."

There is no denying the fact that Mr. Bryan has heretofore informally opposed the proposed method of organization of the board of control, the fundamental agency in the new currency plan. This was told in The Tribune on Monday. Mr. Bryan's views have apparently now crystallized into active opposition to this essential of the administration's currency bill, and with the supporting opposition at the Capitol to currency legislation in the extra session the administration's currency reform programme has struck a snag.

Doesn't Mean "Asset Currency." The term "asset currency" jars so much on the ears of the Senate Banking and Currency committee that Senator Owen announced to-night that it was not the purpose of the forthcoming bill to provide currency of this sort.

"The term 'asset currency' is a misnomer," Mr. Owen said. "The notes that will be issued under the proposed law will have back of them the credit of the United States, which may be measured by a taxing power of \$1,000,000,000 annually, the double liability of the banks and the value of the commercial paper upon which they will be issued."

"In very rare instances there is likely to be any defaulting upon the notes. If the paper upon which the notes are issued proves to be worthless, the bank issuing them will be held liable, the reserve bank simply checking off the amount against the bank. This requires the exercise of prudence on the part of individual banks, which are in no way relieved of responsibility. Only in case the bank itself defaults will the responsibility fall upon the reserve association, and it is not probable that the notes will be issued so imprudently as to endanger the solidarity of all the banks included in it."

Mr. Henry Heckled. An initial skirmish over currency reform occurred in the House to-day, when Representative Henry unsuccessfully sought unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to authorize the printing of 100,000 additional copies of the Pujos committee's report on the "money trust." Simultaneously Mr. Henry's statement rapping Wall Street methods and demanding a reopening of the Pujos inquiry was given out.

The Texas Democrat also took a shot at the asset currency feature of the administration bill. "The official organs of the 'money trust' and their co-conspirators are howling for immediate action," asserted Mr. Henry in urging a delay of currency legislation. Asset currency, he contended, meant a market for "rotten commercial paper."

Republican members heckled Mr. Henry during the debate on the proposed printing of additional Pujos reports. Mr. Henry had asserted that because the Pujos committee did not possess victorious powers over national banks they had "barely scratched the surface" in their preliminary inquiry.

Mr. Humphrey, of Washington, developed that the Pujos committee had spent more than \$50,000, and asked: "If it takes \$50,000 to scratch the surface, how much will it cost us to find out all about the 'money trust' and the national banks?"

Mr. Henry retorted that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars additional would mean millions to the people.

MEAT UNDER PURE FOOD LAW

When Spoiled or Adulterated the Government Now May Destroy It.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 17.—Domestic meat and meat products are put under the provisions of the pure food and drugs act as the result of unanimous action by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce, supported by an opinion of the Attorney General. This means that manufacturers of meat foods will now be amenable to both the food and drugs act and the meat inspection law.

The far-reaching and radical action taken was to revoke a regulation for the enforcement of the food and drugs act, adopted October 17, 1906, exempting meat and meat food products and their producers from the operation of the act. Secretary Houston asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether the provisions of the food and drugs act were applicable to meat products prepared under the meat inspection law, and Mr. McReynolds replied that while the two statutes overlap to some extent neither was inconsistent with the other, nor did Congress intend that one should be the substitute for the other.

The Department of Agriculture now has the power to treat meat and meat products exactly like any other food in interstate commerce, but this will in no way interfere with the powers of the department under the meat inspection act. The revocation of the regulations gives the government control over meat foods not only in federally inspected establishments but after the meat product has left such establishments.

Meat inspectors had no power under the meat inspection law to seize meat or meat food products which were either spoiled or adulterated after they had left a federally inspected establishment. The only remedy to be had by the department was the criminal prosecution of any one selling bad meat, and even then the meat could not be confiscated or its sale stopped.

Under the new decision it now will be possible for the government to seize spoiled meat and prevent the sale of bad or adulterated meat and meat products when in interstate commerce. Manufacturers will be compelled to comply with the provisions of the food and drugs act with respect to labelling, and prosecution and seizure for misbranding and adulteration will be possible.

handicap and hamper it. A vote against this report is a vote for the System."

It was at this point that the "gag rule" was applied to prevent a discussion of the merits of the report. Alderman Esterbrook arose and shouted:

"Why do you want to jam through a vote without discussing the merits of this report? You're afraid to have the record presented here, and that's why, and I resent being choked off by 'gag rule.'"

But Acting President Kline banged his gavel, and the "gag rule" was on in full swing.

Alderman Bolles, fusionist, flushed with anger, addressed the board, despite the ruling of the chair, and told the aldermen they were making the mistake of their lives.

"The citizens of this city," he added, "are interested in this report, and they will ask you individually why you voted as you did to-day."

But the maddest man in the room was Chairman Curran, who cried out:

"I shall not be coerced by any such tactics. This is supposedly a deliberative body. But you make this measure a joke. But your votes cannot change the evidence in the case. The report is not in your hands. It is in the hands of the people. You are afraid of debate. You are afraid to have the facts put before you. This is 'gag rule.'"

Curran is Silenced.

Bang! went Alderman Kline's busy gavel. And then the banger of the gavel said:

"The chair resents the charge that it chokes off debate."

Some one arose on the fusion side of the house, and the gavel went bang again.

Alderman Dowling got the floor, however, and the gag rule was not applied to him when he delivered himself of a laudation of Gaynor, Waldo and the entire Police Department, of which this gem was a part:

"I can't say that he [Gaynor] is not the best Mayor we ever had."

Some one laughed in the gallery. Alderman Esterbrook would not let all this pass without replying, despite gag rule, and said:

"So you on the Democratic side of the house who are daily crying out you are the poor man's friend will defeat every recommendation of the report, including the one raising the pay of patrolmen?"

"Waldo is inefficient. Waldo's inefficiency stops short of the truth. I don't accuse him of any wrongdoing. For I do not think he knows any better. Do you suppose that Waldo made those confidential investigations of Becker and other police officers that he says he did? I don't."

But the Tammany aldermen had been ordered to defeat the report, and they carried out their instructions from 14th street.

Folk Warns Aldermen.

The Tammany members of the board rose to shut off the attack on Waldo, and appealed to the chair, who ruled that discussion was out of order. But when Alderman Folk's name was reached, the fusion leader managed to get in a word, and warned the aldermen that the responsibility resting upon them was no light one. He said:

"This report stands for the protection of the lives of our citizens and of the morals of the community. We may not eliminate the System, but we can

BORDENTOWN COMMENCEMENT.

Bordentown, N. J., June 17.—The twenty-eighth commencement of the Bordentown Military Institute was held here to-day. The following were awarded gold medals: Scholarship—First, O. Radcliffe, New Britain, Conn.; English, Charles Batchelor McGowan, Steubenville, Ohio; first declamation, Edwin Harold Morse, Bradock, Penn. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Charles I. Fitzgibbon, of the Union Methodist Church, Camden, N. J.

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